

A FURIOUS MOB IN PATERSON.

STRIVING TO LYNCH A MURDERER.
A YOUNG MAN SHOT FOR ENTERING A FIELD ON HIS WAY TO A GERMAN FESTIVAL—WILD EXCITEMENT AND RAGE OVER THE MURDER—A MOB ATTACKS THE MURDERER AND MAKES AN EFFORT TO HANG HIM—STRUGGLE OF THE POLICE TO SAVE HIM FROM THE MOB—CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

A German May festival was held at Paterson yesterday morning. In going to this gathering a young man named Joseph Van Houten attempted to cross the field of William Dalzell and was killed by the owner for this trivial trespass. An infuriated mob tried to lynch the murderer, and it was only after a long and perilous contest that he was rescued from his assailants and taken to Newark for safe-keeping. The militia were called out in Paterson, Passaic City and Jersey City, but the police succeeded in thwarting the mob without their aid. Several persons were injured in the riot.

THE MURDER AND THE RIOT.
JOSEPH VAN HOUTEN KILLED BY WILLIAM DALZELL FOR GOING IN THE LATTER'S FIELD—THE MURDERER'S AFTER FIGHT FOR LIFE—DRIVEN FROM HIS HOUSE BY FIRE—THE FINAL ESCAPE TO NEWARK.

The City of Paterson contains a number of German singing societies, and it has been the custom of these organizations to follow an old-time observance of the Festival, and welcome the month of May with songs of gladness. Yesterday morning these societies formed in procession about 5 o'clock, and marched, accompanied by a large crowd, to Garret Rock, where for many years they have assembled to celebrate this festival. The societies present were the Germania, Arion, Double Quartet, Schillerbund Quartet Club, Grutli Maennerchor, Laasle Maennerchor and Wohlfahrt's orchestra band. Garret Rock is a large plateau on the summit of Garret Mountain, and is situated south of the business part of the city and within its limits. It slopes up sharply from the city streets, but the other side is as steep as the front of the Palisades. Forming a blue along the edge of this precipice, the singers, many of whom were garlands of flowers, sang their opening chorus to the rising sun. There were then nearly two thousand people present.

The people of Paterson continued to arrive at the scene in large numbers. One little party of about a dozen persons endeavored to take a short course to the park by crossing a pasture. In past years the people, in assembling at this festival, have given annoyance to the holders of land by needless trespass, and this particular field was always made a byway by them. This year it was leased by William Dalzell, a butcher and grocer in Paterson, who occupies a little farm of which this field is a part. He is a man advanced in years, and well known for his hasty temper, his deeds of violence having, it is said, already come before the courts more than once. He had been heard to swear that nobody should cross this field at the time of the May Day Festival and he went out yesterday morning armed with a shotgun, with the avowed intention of resisting any trespass upon his land. While the singers were occupied with their choruses the little party just referred to approached this field for the purpose of crossing it. This was about 8 o'clock. One of the party, a young man named Joseph Van Houten, nineteen years of age, and a stepson of ex-Alderman Swift, came up to the fence and lifted a little girl over it. Then he stepped over himself and the rest were following, when a son of Dalzell ran up and ordered them to go back. The result was a struggle between the young men, and both fell to the ground together. Dalzell the elder then appeared on the scene, and as Van Houten rose from the ground he shot him in the abdomen. The gun was heavily loaded with buckshot, and the wound made at so short range was a ghastly one. The front wall of the abdomen was torn open, laying bare the intestines. Van Houten reeled and fell to the ground with the exclamation, "My God, I am killed!" In a few seconds he was dead.

SEEKING VENGEANCE FOR THE MURDER.
The crowd soon hurried from the mountain summit to the scene of the tragedy, and pursued the two Dalzells, who fled to a little barn near by. Constable James Riley endeavored to keep back the infuriated throng, and having succeeded to some extent he went into the barn and arrested Dalzell. But the crowd grew larger and more furious. The most active three huge stones at the shed, breaking it into splinters here and there, and began to cry out for the murderer to lynch him. The mob was so violent that the constable said to his prisoner: "Here, take your gun; I am unable to protect you." Dalzell then fired straight into the crowd, and struck a boy named Murphy and a little girl named Vandewater. These received medical attention at the hands of Dr. Hurd, and were found to be suffering from slight flesh wounds only.

Dalzell and his son then rushed into their house near by, the stones flying about them as they ran, and three officers came up—Sergeant McBride and Officers Vinson and Wildes. McBride endeavored to keep the crowd back while the officers went up to the attic of the house, where the Dalzells had taken refuge, and took the two men into custody; but the mob immediately set fire to the building. The officers were driven out by the flames and smoke, and with their prisoners sought safety in a house two hundred yards away, which was outside of the city limits. The two Dalzells were willing prisoners, and kept close to the police. Several times they were struck with stones, and the elder Dalzell was so injured that he could scarcely walk. The revolver of Vinson, who had special charge of the murderer, was knocked from his hand by a large piece of rock. They reached the house, which is occupied by a man named Wilson, and at this point Chief of Police Graul and two officers drove up.

THE MOB LARGER AND MORE FURIOUS.
By this time the crowd numbered several thousands; they threw stones at the house, smashing the windows, and with yells of "Lynch him," "Lynch him," urged around the building. A man named Patrick Gallagher produced a stout rope, and with loud shouts it was secured to the limb of a tree. Then Chief Graul made a little speech, which was listened to quietly and respectfully, but of the order to disperse not the slightest notice was taken. The throng cheered the Chief, and cried out for officers. At the same time yells of "Lynch him" were heard. The same time yells of "Lynch him" were heard. The same time yells of "Lynch him" were heard.

It was now nearly 2 o'clock, and the Chief of Police gave up almost all hopes of getting off the prisoners alive. He left his officers to guard them as best they might, and drove to the city to confer with Sheriff Van Voorhis and bring up the rest of the police. The Sheriff was found at the Court House

swearing in a large number of special constables. After consultation with Mayor Graham and District-Attorney Woodruff the Sheriff telegraphed to Sheriff John J. Toffey, of Hudson County, for soldiers, and subsequently sent another telegram to Lieutenant-Colonel Schaffer, of the City Companies, N. G. N. J., asking that the Jersey City companies of the regiment be placed under arms at once and await further orders. Chief Graul put out all his night-men, and with the special constables started again for the scene of the riot. He was accompanied by the Sheriff, the Mayor and the Rev. Father McNulty, of St. John's Cathedral, who went with the officials in the hope that he might have some influence over the rioters. They took with them a very few men of horses with a light carriage to carry off the prisoners. They left this team some distance from the riot, and drove up in another conveyance. In the meantime the crowd had allowed Dalzell's son to be taken away by an officer, and there did not appear to be any particular feeling against him.

VAIN APPEAL BY A PRIEST.
When Father McNulty reached the place of the riot, he mounted the box of the coach, and removing his hat made a short speech to the crowd, who excited him which pressed about the house. He spoke with moderation but showed much feeling. He begged the rioters to refrain at once to their homes, as it was God's day of rest and their actions were contrary to the laws of both God and man. "My friends," he said, "you must remember, an orderly, peaceful citizen, and not in a city on the frontier, where lawlessness and crime reign supreme. This man who has committed this terrible crime is in the hands of the authorities, and we must leave his punishment to them. As law-abiding and honest men it is our duty to aid the officers of the city and State by being quiet and orderly." He closed with advising the mob to leave the place at once. When he began speaking he was cheered by a few of the rioters, but when he begged them to go home he was met with jeers and cries of all kinds.

RUSHING THROUGH THE MOB WITH THE MURDERER.
The Sheriff, the Chief of Police, Mayor Graham and Father McNulty held a consultation in the house as to what was to be done. They concluded that the prisoner must not be left there all night; in fact it appeared doubtful if they could guard him much longer, so excited had the crowd become. He must be rushed out, said the Chief; so they formed the police into two lines, extending to the carriage, and hurried the murderer out. He fell flat on his face on the first few hundred yards the stones whizzed round and struck the carriage, but the police, by vigorous clubbing, kept back the prisoner. When they came to the place where the fire team was in waiting Dalzell was removed to the second carriage and driven rapidly to Newark jail, it being dangerous to attempt to carry him to Paterson, or to allow him to remain in the Paterson jail. A part of the crowd believed that he had been taken to the latter place, and gathered about the entrance. They were told that the militia were coming. "Let them come," they shouted. "We'll soon show them the way out of Paterson." They were informed by the keeper of the jail and by Father McNulty that Dalzell had been taken to Newark, and then they quietly dispersed. Last evening the agitation seemed to have subsided, but little knots of men were seen here and there on the street talking over the occurrences of the day.

The body of Van Houten was taken to an undertaker's shop to await the orders of Coroner Hall. The gun with which he was killed is at the police station, and the barrels are loaded with a depth of four inches each with buckshot, showing that he was shot from close range. The crowd at the window Dalzell must have taken an opportunity to reload the weapon.

The members of the Paterson Light Brigade were mustered and stood under arms all day. They were drilling all the afternoon in Washington Hall, but they had no cartridges. "What are you going to do, Major," some inquisitive person asked. "Oh, well, we can give the Jersey City militia a reception, you know, and show them where the row lay."

TALKS WITH EYE-WITNESSES.
Otto Stutzbach, at one time Editor of the *Panama County Journal*, was an eye-witness of the riotous proceedings. He gave the following account of the affair to a TRIBUNE reporter: "For twenty-seven years the Germans have held this annual celebration of the Festival of May Day, a custom brought from the South of Germany. I went to Garret Rock at 5 o'clock this morning. It is the custom of the people to hold the festival at an early hour in order to see the sunrise. At about 7 o'clock I was trying to get out of the crowd that was elbowing and pushing. A friend of mine broke down the fence. Young Dalzell came out and told us to stop climbing over the fence. Then the old man came and struck a boy named Murphy and a little girl named Vandewater. These received medical attention at the hands of Dr. Hurd, and were found to be suffering from slight flesh wounds only."

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was about 11 o'clock. It soon became too hot to stay there, so the police again ran with Dalzell to a little shanty nearer town. Father McNulty made a speech to the mob, begging them to leave the prisoner alone, and not to stain their hands with blood. The prisoner was placed in a carriage which Father McNulty had brought with him, and was driven to Newark. For a quarter of a mile the crowd followed, throwing all sorts of missiles at the carriage. But the officers escaped with Dalzell and took him to Newark.

WHAT THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY SAYS.
Colonel A. B. Woodruff, District-Attorney of Passaic County, made the following statement: "The Sheriff came to my office in the middle of the day with his counsel, Mr. Griggs, who is also counsel for the City of Paterson. He inquired what his powers were in the case. I told him that he had usual powers of a Sheriff, and that he might summon a posse comitatus. Then he left me, and I did not see him again until 8 o'clock to-day. He was now aware of the magnitude of the disturbance until he informed me what a disgraceful riot had occurred. The whole matter will come up legally hereafter. The Grand Jury will be seated to-morrow. I would say that the greatest damage to a community is for the authorities to quail before a mob. I never inquire about any body's religion or politics, but when a man breaks the laws here he ought to go to jail."

CALLING OUT THE TROOPS.
A telegraphic dispatch was received at 1:30 p. m. yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel Schaffer, of the 4th Regiment of the New-Jersey militia, the largest portion of which is stationed at Jersey City, from Sheriff Van Voorhis, of Passaic County, stating that there was a riot at Paterson, and asking that the Jersey City companies of the regiment be mustered and held in readiness for an emergency. Accordingly Companies C, F and E, numbering in all about 180 men, were, by special messengers, called out and stationed at the city armory, at Nos. 23 and 25 Newark-ave. A special train was made up from the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad to take them to Paterson, if necessary. The companies remained at the armory awaiting orders until 6 p. m., when they were dismissed by the city and Western Railroad. At 5 p. m. among the visitors at the armory during the afternoon were Brigadier-General Plummer, Governor McClellan, also arrived from Orange at 7 o'clock. Finding everything quiet, however, he returned to the city. At 5 p. m. a short time, Company B, of Passaic City, Captain Lawrence, was also called out and were stationed during the afternoon at the depot in the city. There was considerable excitement in Jersey City early in the day, because the rumors respecting the trouble at Paterson, but when the facts became known the anxiety died away.

AGITATIONS AND WORKINGMEN.
The tenth annual Convention of the American Labor Reform League held two sessions yesterday, in Seiner Hall, in Eighth-st., R. W. Hume presiding. The morning meeting was devoted as usual to the American Anti-Slavery Society, which contends that all speculative profits are inequitable. Speeches in this effect were made by E. H. Heywood, Professor J. H. W. Tooley, Stephen Paul Wood, J. S. Verity, H. H. Heywood and others. In the afternoon at 2:30, E. H. Heywood spoke again. He mentioned the case of Dennis Kearney. "I don't agree with him," he said, "in every respect, but he was imprisoned for speaking his opinion." William Hanson also denounced rents. The Tailors' Protective Union, which has expelled the cause of the striking employees of C. Brooks, No. 1,107 Broadway, who demand an advance of from 10 to 12 per cent. on all their custom work, was held in a meeting at 5 p. m. at the city armory. The meeting was held in the city armory. The meeting was held in the city armory.

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THE FIRE RECORD.
BURNING OF A CHURCH IN PATERSON.
The Methodist Episcopal Church in Water-st., in Paterson, was totally destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock a. m. to-day. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin, as the edifice was not on fire a few months ago, and was saved at that time. The church was built eight years ago at a cost of \$12,000. It was insured in Newark companies for \$7,500.

FLAMES IN PARK AVE.
A defective gas caused a fire in the residence of George Parsons, at No. 99 Park-ave., early yesterday morning. The flames started in the basement and were extinguished before they reached the upper stories. The building was damaged to the extent of \$5,000, and \$500 in furniture was destroyed.

VALUABLE PORTRAITS BURNED.
ALBANY, May 2.—Fire was discovered this morning in the office of O'Neil & King, lawyers in the State Bank Building, corner of State and James-sts., and a large number of valuable portraits of the late President were destroyed. The portraits were of the late President, and were of great value.

A YOUNG GIRL BURNED.
CHESTER, Penn., May 2.—The residence and barn of Mr. Bernadine, at Claymont, Del., were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. A young girl, a servant in the family, was burned to death. The fire was caused by a defective gas pipe.

INSURANCE REDUCED TOO SOON.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 2.—The carriage shop of Keen & Lins, was damaged by fire last night. The fire was caused by a defective gas pipe. The insurance was reduced too soon.

A FIRE AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.
CINCINNATI, May 2.—At an early hour this morning the Memorial Hall of the Dayton Soldiers' Home was destroyed by fire. It was built in 1878 at a cost of \$25,000. The building was insured for about \$10,000.

AT GARDINER, ME.—LOSS, \$10,000.
GARDINER, Me., May 2.—A fire, early this morning, entirely destroyed the machine shop of Joseph Perry. Loss estimated at \$10,000; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
NEW-ORLEANS HEALTHY.
NEW-ORLEANS, May 2.—Dr. J. Jones, president of the Louisiana Board of Health, says: "I affirm that New Orleans is free from fever of all descriptions."

A SCHOONER AWOKE ON TAYLORS ISLAND.
BALTIMORE, May 2.—Captain Smith, of the schooner Transit, at this port from Norfolk, reports the schooner George V. Jordan, from Norfolk, shore of Taylor's Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, was wrecked on the island.

MINKERS' WAGES ADVANCED.
SCANTON, Pa., May 2.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Erie Railroad Companies have advanced minkers' wages 10 per cent to-day.

SELLING RAILROAD SHARES.
BANGOR, Me., May 2.—At a special meeting of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, held at Bangor, the shares of the company were sold for \$15,000.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The bill of Messrs. Williams & Co., of New York, for the purchase of coal for the City of Philadelphia, was paid by the city treasurer by the president of the Public Building Commission has been decided in favor of the city. The amount of the bill is \$25,000.

GOVERNMENT NEWS.

TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.
NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS—THE CLAIM AGENTS' ATTACK ON COMMISSIONER BENTLEY—REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The opinion of the Attorney-General has been sought as to the effect of the Act of June 20, 1874, upon the amount of bonds which a National bank is required to deposit. Claim agents in Washington are making strong efforts to secure the removal of Commissioner Bentley. The sub-committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means is prepared to report increasing the free list. Vice-President Wheeler will decline to be a candidate for member of Congress.

STRUGGLE OF THE CLAIM AGENTS.
EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE LATE WAR AGAINST COMMISSIONER BENTLEY—TRUE ANIMUS OF THE MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Copies of the following petition are being circulated for signature in all parts of the North:

To His Excellency RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President of the United States.

The petition of the following named soldiers, residing at the localities succeeding their names, and who were members of the Company and regiments stated after, respectfully represent that we have viewed with deep pain and much astonishment the continued retention of Mr. J. A. Bentley in the position of Commissioner of Pensions for a long time. We believe that Bentley has in all respects opposed the interests of the soldiers; that he has been guilty of gross mismanagement of the pension fund; that he has been guilty of gross mismanagement of the pension fund; that he has been guilty of gross mismanagement of the pension fund.

YET, Mr. President, have been a soldier—an honorable and faithful soldier—and we appeal to you, as a soldier, to give us a new Commissioner—an honorable and faithful soldier—who will treat us with decent respect and will be disposed to render us justice.

This petition was gotten up and is being sent out by Washington pension claim agents, who, in addition to it, are publishing here what purport to be newspapers devoted to the advocacy of the interests of ex-soldiers and sailors, filled with specious arguments and distorted facts, designed to convince the readers that the Commissioner of Pensions is a bad man and an enemy to the soldiers and sailors.

One of the latest of these publications contains a vilification of the work of Mr. Bentley, entitled: "The work of the soldier—J. A. Bentley." The author, who cannot bring himself to believe the testimony of the soldiers,

The claimants do not seem to be meeting with much success in their efforts. Hundreds of letters are received from ex-soldiers to whom these petitions and papers have been sent, speaking in terms of the strongest condemnation of the efforts of the claim agents and of hearty approval of those of the Commissioner to be rid of them. Meetings of ex-soldiers in various parts of the country are made the occasions of extraordinary efforts by the claim agents to create a sentiment against the Commissioner. As an illustration of the result, it may be stated that, on the 12th of April at a meeting of the Union Army and Navy Veterans Corps in Boston, resolutions unfavorable to the efforts of the Commissioner were voted down, and others were adopted, setting forth in the preamble that the efforts of the Commissioner had, in consequence of misrepresentations, not only from members of similar organizations elsewhere. The principal resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the United States Senate bill No. 406 in our opinion provides for, and it is our firm conviction will secure, a more speedy action on pending applications, lessen the expense and prevent the delay of the present system, and we are now put by the existing system, and we are now put by the existing system, and we are now put by the existing system.

The whole controversy, so far as the claim agents are concerned, arises from the fact that the bill unanimously reported from the Senate Committee on Pensions for the reorganization of the pension system will make it unnecessary, as heretofore, for pensioners to employ lawyers, as intermediaries between them and the Government. The subject is one of the most important now before Congress, and it should be thoroughly understood by all who are interested in the pension law.

DEPOSITS OF NATIONAL BANKS.
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACT OF JUNE 20, 1874, SOUGHT FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Since the passage of the Act of June 20, 1874, the National banks have been allowed to reduce the amount of their bonds on deposit as security for circulation to \$50,000, without regard to capital. The National Bank Act of June 12, 1864, required that National banks should hold always an amount of bonds equal to one-third of their capital stock.

Early in the month of April the Treasurer declined to surrender to the Controller a large amount of bonds for account of a bank in New-York City, on the ground that the provisions of the original National Bank Act were not in force. The Controller insisted that these provisions were amended by the Act of June 20, 1874, and that in numerous instances this had been done by the Treasury.

The Secretary to the Attorney-General for his decision; and it is understood that the opinion of the Attorney-General is in favor of the construction of the Act of June 20, 1874, and that National banks can now, as heretofore, reduce their bonds on deposit as security for circulation to \$50,000, without regard to the amount of capital, by depositing a proportionate amount of legal-tender notes.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S PLANS.
HIS REASONS FOR DECLINING A NOMINATION TO CONGRESS AS CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The wish has been very generally expressed by Republican members of the House of Representatives that Vice-President Wheeler should return to the next Congress as a member of that body, with the idea, if the majority shall be Republican, of becoming a candidate for the Speakership. But Mr. Wheeler, from the very outset, has declined to allow his name to be used in connection with a reelection to the House from the St. Lawrence District.

Having been for ten years a member of the National House of Representatives, never having had a competitor, and always having been nominated by acclamation, Mr. Wheeler—independently of other considerations—thinks it due to the many capable and deserving Republicans in his district who may desire to become candidates that he should not, under any circumstances, be their competitor.

In addition to this, the House of Assembly of the New-York Legislature is controlled by the Republicans next Winter, Mr. Wheeler will be a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Mr. Kernan.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Tariff Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means will report its bill to the full committee on Tuesday next. An injunction of secrecy has been placed on the members of the sub-committee as to the details of the bill, the object being to avoid the necessity for hearings to the representatives of special interests.

arranged by the "tariff reform" members, who met a week ago yesterday. It may be remembered that that bill placed on the free list wool, chrome ore, rags, salt, various manufactures of iron for agricultural purposes and books, magazines and periodicals. It was proposed to reduce the duty on paper, printing materials, bicarbonate of potash, woolen and worsted goods, hats and straw goods.

PRESIDENT SCOTT'S RESIGNATION.
COLONEL SCOTT RESIGNS BOTH AS PRESIDENT AND AS ONE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—INFORMS HEALTH THE CAUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The following is the letter of Colonel Thomas A. Scott resigning the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is addressed to the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN: After a service of nearly thirty years with the company, I find it necessary to tender my resignation as its president and as one of its directors, to take effect June 1. I do this only because I am assisted by my physician that it is indispensable to my health that I should have a possible restoration of my health that I should be relieved from the cares and responsibilities inseparable from the position.

I had hoped to continue in the service of the company during the remainder of my life, but under the advice referred to this is no longer practicable. It has not been without much careful thought that I have reached this conclusion, as the best, not only for myself, but for the interests of the company, as I feel that the duties of your chief executive can only be properly performed by one in thoroughly good health, and able himself to act promptly and efficiently in all emergencies that may arise.

I need not say with what keen regret I sever relations which have extended through nearly two-thirds of my life, and which have associated with them the most gratifying recollections of faithful support and adherence to the interests of the company on the part of those in every department of the service with which I have been officially or otherwise connected.

In resigning the trust with which the shareholders and friends have placed in me, I feel that the property will be safely and wisely administered by those who may be my successors; and I can only add that, with my present high standard, both physically and financially, a faithful adherence to the conservative policy set forth in your last report will, in my judgment, bring about results that cannot but be gratifying to the shareholders. If I can aid in any time to advance such results, it will give me very great pleasure to do so.

I beg to return my thanks to each and every member of the Board, and to the officers and employees of the company, for the earnest and kindly support which I have received from them in the performance of the duties of the company, and to thank you very respectfully yours, THOMAS A. SCOTT.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE SOUTH.
JUDGE BUCKLEY'S DECISION.

A telegraphic dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., to the American Union Telegraph Company says that Judge Buckley of the Probate Court, on Saturday decided the application of the American Union Company for the right of way for its new telegraph lines along and upon the route of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad between Montgomery and Mobile favorably to the telegraph company. The Western Union Telegraph Company objected and claimed the exclusive right to build telegraph lines upon that road under its contract with the railroad company, but Judge Buckley decided that its contract was void as against the American Union Company and that it had no such rights as would allow it to intervene in the condemnation proceedings then pending. The jury then assessed the damages to the railroad company for the right of way for the American Union lines.

This action completes the right of way of that company from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, its lines being already more than half completed between those cities. Policies and other material have been dispatched from Montgomery to Atlanta, Ga., and on July 1 the operation line will be in complete operation to New-Orleans. The officers of the American Union Company are glad to say that although they have been met at every point by the obstacles Company, claiming exclusive contracts with the various railroads of the country, in every instance the Courts have ruled in favor of the American Union Company, and it is believed that the American Union Company will be able to maintain its exclusive contracts.

OBITUARY.
BOSTON, May 2.—Ex-Congressman William W. Warren died in this city to-night of pneumonia. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868 and 1876, and has held several prominent official positions in this State.

BANGOR, Me., May 2.—The Rev. Benjamin G. Snow, of Bangor, for several years a Minister at Bangor, died yesterday at the age of sixty-three years.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 2.—Dr. Samuel Chopin, the distinguished surgeon, died of pneumonia at 8 o'clock this evening, after a day's illness. He was a native of New-York, and had resided in New-Orleans for many years.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 2.—Josiah Barber, a wealthy and prominent citizen of this place, and a carpet manufacturer, died yesterday, age eighty.

PEDESTRIAN CONTEST CLOSED.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The walking match which has been in progress at the Independence Hall since Monday last closed at 11:30 last night. Out of thirty-one starters only eight remained on the track, and the contest was decided by a vote of 4 to 1 in favor of the American Union Company.

SLAIN BY A MOB.
CINCINNATI, May 2.—A special dispatch from New-Albany, Ind., to the *Quebec Free Press* says that a mob at New-Albany, Ind., last Tuesday, killed a man named John Smith, who was a member of the local militia.

A MORMON CHURCH IN CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, May 2.—Joseph Smith, son of the original Joseph Smith, to-day dedicated a church of Latter Day Saints, or Joseph Smith Mormons, as sometimes called, at the hall No. 619 West Lake-st. This is the only regular church of this sect in Chicago.

A MICHIGAN POST OFFICE ROBBED.
DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—The post office at Paw Paw, in this State, was entered on Friday night by burglars; the safe door was forced open, and \$600 in stamps and about \$400 in currency taken.

A SPECIAL CANAL AGENT.
ALBANY, May 2.—Superintendent of Public Works Dutcher has appointed Horace A. Brown, of Oswego, special agent on all the canals of the State.

THE ROBINIA AFOAT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The steamer Robinia, before reported ashore below Gloucester, Mass., Saturday night after discharging 300 tons of cargo.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.
STUCK PATENTLY BY A TRAIN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2.—John K. Smith, thirty years of age, was killed by a passenger train on the Boston Railroad, in East Providence last night, and died instantly.

ARRESTED.
BOSTON, May 2.—William, alias Paul, Bacon, was arrested in this city tonight for a homicide committed in Providence on March 17. William is a native of Providence.

A COLORED MAN MISSING.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2.—William Blake, colored, of Newport, is missing from that city. He is believed to have fallen overboard from the steamer Albion. Men were dragged for the body to-day.

SETTLING A QUARREL WITH THE REVOLVER.
BALTIMORE, Md., May 2.—George Turley, a colored man, was killed by a white man, who was probably a white man, here today by Frank McGowan, of Turley. The shooting was the result of an old grudge. McGowan has been arrested.

ASHORE IN A SNOWSTORM.
CHICAGO, May 2.—The schooner Langlois, with a cargo of corn from Chicago for Kingston, went ashore yesterday morning in a snow storm on North Manitou Island. She is thought to be in danger.

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED.
BOSTON, May 2.—Patrick O'Neil, age eighteen years, was shot and killed by a passing train on the Boston Railroad, in East Providence last night, and died instantly.

A DRUNKEN MAN KILLED.
READING, May 2.—A drunken man, named Kemp, was shot and killed by a passing train on the Boston Railroad, in East Providence last night, and died instantly.

POLITICAL NEWS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
BLAINE IN MARYLAND AND NEBRASKA—INNER HISTORY OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION—GERMAN OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF TALK.

Senator Blaine's friends are clamoring for him a majority of the Montana delegates to Chicago and a part of the delegation from Nebraska. A citizen of Virginia relates some of the inner history of the alliance between the Grant Republicans and the Readjusters, by which Grant delegates are represented to have been chosen in that State. The Hon. Frederick Hassaurek approves the anti-third term movement.

THE REPUBLICAN CANYASS.
MARYLAND REPUBLICANS—NEBRASKA NOT SOLID FOR GRANT—BLAINE'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT OF THE TERRITORY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Maryland Republican Convention, which meets this week, will consist of 110 delegates, with sixty-nine at the lowest estimate for Blaine, and ten doubtful, who lean in his direction.

Very considerable importance has been attached to the vote of Nebraska in the Chicago Convention, as the delegation from that State was pledged to the Grant men by Senator Paddock and ex-Senator Hitchcock. The former declared with great emphasis at the Capitol, one day last March, that it would be easier to dam up Niagara than to stop the uprising of the people of that State for Grant. The election of delegates in Omaha and Douglas County is thought by Mr. Blaine's friends in this city to indicate that the State will, after all, be solid and instructed for him.